

# STRONGYLIDÆ IN HORSES

## V. *GYALOCEPHALUS EQUI*, sp. n.

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AND

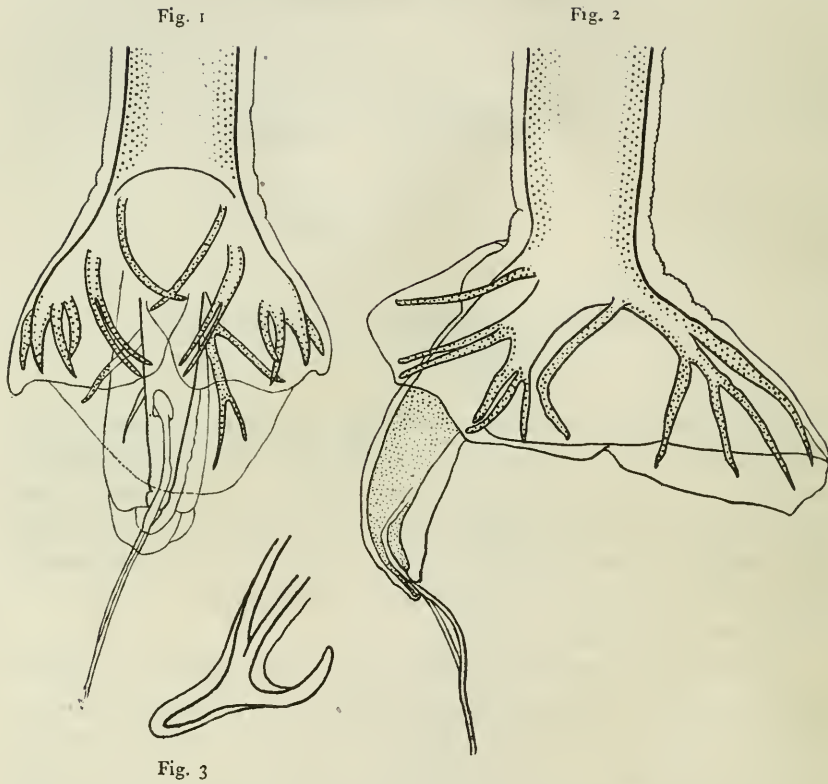
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This worm was found by us in small numbers in three horses. The male can at a glance be distinguished from *Gyalocephalus capitatus* on account of the enormous length of the genital cone. This structure in *Gyalocephalus capitatus* extends only as far as the free margin of the lateral lobes of the bursa, but in this worm it protrudes far beyond the bursa and is about twice as long as in the former species (figs. 1 and 2).

We have been unable to discover any other differences between the males of this worm and those of *Gyalocephalus capitatus*, and the females found *in coitu* with males of this worm were in all respects identical with those of *Gyalocephalus capitatus*. The size of the worm, the structure of the mouth capsule, and the ratios of the length of the oesophagus and of the posterior ray to that of the whole worm are the same as in *Gyalocephalus capitatus*.

We have decided to regard this worm as a new species—*Gyalocephalus equi*—although the sole differential character is the great length of its genital cone. Whether this character is really of specific importance, or whether it is variable in the same species, we do not know. Possibly the cone may be protrusible and retractile, but we must point out that there is no evidence that such is the case in allied genera.



FIGS 1-3. *Gyalocephalus equi*, sp. n.

Fig 1: Posterior extremity of male, ventral view,  $\times 90$ . Fig. 2: Posterior extremity of male, lateral view,  $\times 90$ . Fig. 3: End of spicule,  $\times 1360$ .